

Towards the OSA and beyond Using Wireshark for z/OS Packet Trace Analysis



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Session Contents

The days are over when connectivity problems in the System z could be solved by z/OS personnel only.

In today's modern multi-tier multi-platform application designs a new approach in network diagnosis is required.

While the z/OS packet trace is always a good start on the quest to the real root cause of a problem, unfortunately outside the zSeries the SYSTCPDA packet trace is not known well enough to serve as a trusted evidence.

This session will demonstrate how the use of wireshark helped to speed up problem resolution for problems that surfaced on z/OS but had their root cause outside the mainframe.

This session is a preparation for the wireshark hands-on lab session today:
10342: Taming the (wire)shark – Orange County Salon 2 at 4:30PM

Some background information – BDP

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandwidth-delay_product

BDP Bandwidth Delay Product

Available Bandwidth * Network Delay = size of TCP Receivebuffers

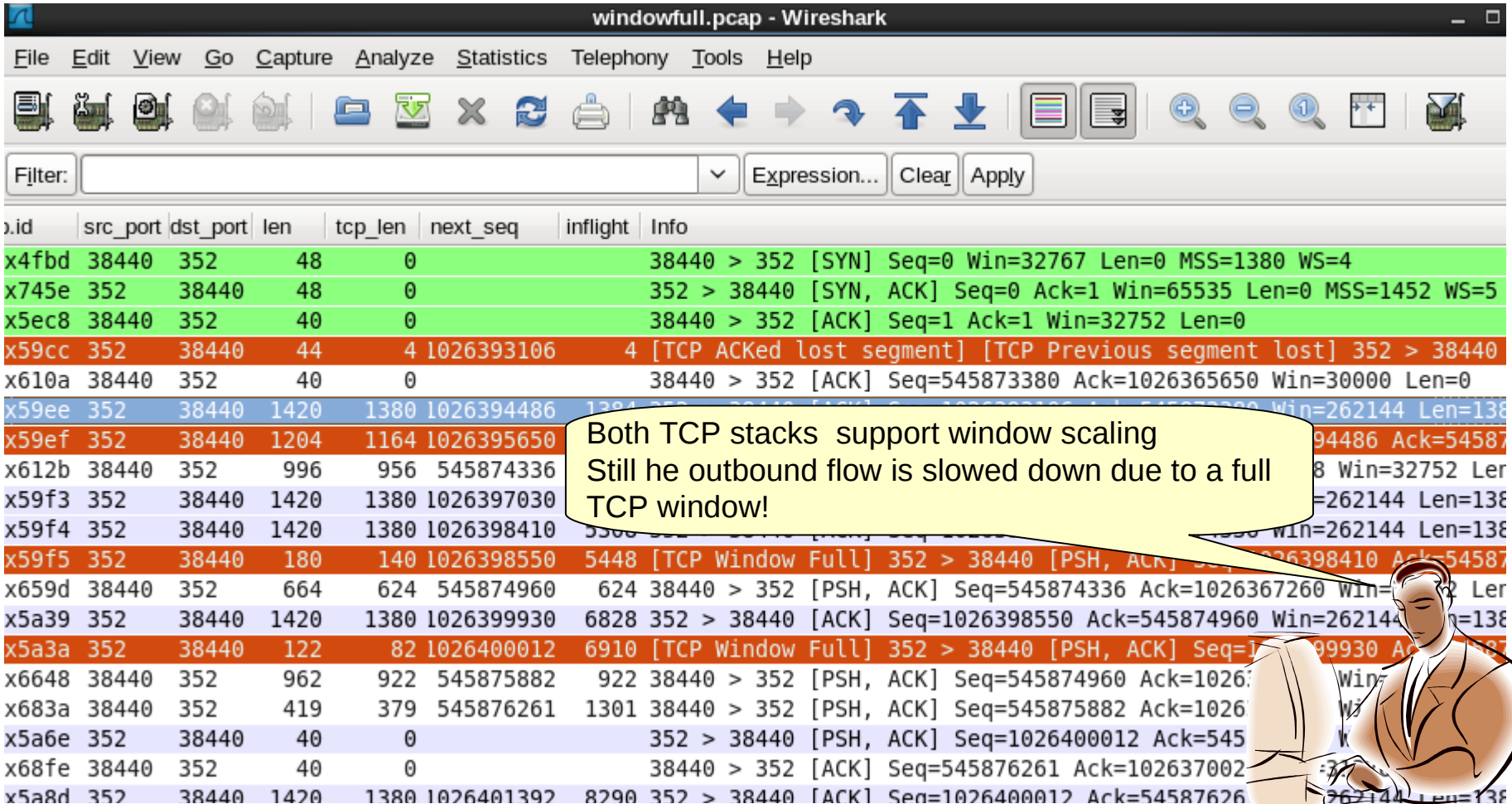
Example: 10 Mb/s link with a delay of 0.054 secs requires 70KB buffer for a steady TCP flow, for faster links even more...

A high bandwidth-delay product is an important formula ... because the protocol can only achieve optimum throughput if a sender sends a sufficiently large quantity of data before being required to stop and wait until a confirming message is received from the receiver, acknowledging successful receipt of that data.

If the quantity of data sent is insufficient compared with the bandwidth-delay product, then the link is not being kept busy and the protocol is operating below peak efficiency for the link.

Warmup: TCP Performance - BDP

What is configured? Is it problematic?



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Length	TCP Len	Next Seq	Inflight	Info
x4fbd	38440	352	48	0				38440 > 352 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=32767 Len=0 MSS=1380 WS=4
x745e	352	38440	48	0				352 > 38440 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1452 WS=5
x5ec8	38440	352	40	0				38440 > 352 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=32752 Len=0
x59cc	352	38440	44	4	1026393106	4		[TCP ACKed lost segment] [TCP Previous segment lost] 352 > 38440
x610a	38440	352	40	0				38440 > 352 [ACK] Seq=545873380 Ack=1026365650 Win=30000 Len=0
x59ee	352	38440	1420	1380	1026394486	1380		352 > 38440 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1026394486 Ack=545873380 Win=262144 Len=1380
x59ef	352	38440	1204	1164	1026395650	1164		352 > 38440 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1026395650 Ack=545873380 Win=262144 Len=1164
x612b	38440	352	996	956	545874336	956		38440 > 352 [PSH, ACK] Seq=545874336 Ack=1026395650 Win=32752 Len=956
x59f3	352	38440	1420	1380	1026397030	1380		352 > 38440 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1026397030 Ack=545874336 Win=262144 Len=1380
x59f4	352	38440	1420	1380	1026398410	1380		352 > 38440 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1026398410 Ack=545874336 Win=262144 Len=1380
x59f5	352	38440	180	140	1026398550	5448		[TCP Window Full] 352 > 38440 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1026398550 Ack=545874336 Win=262144 Len=140
x659d	38440	352	664	624	545874960	624		38440 > 352 [PSH, ACK] Seq=545874336 Ack=1026367260 Win=32752 Len=624
x5a39	352	38440	1420	1380	1026399930	6828		352 > 38440 [ACK] Seq=1026398550 Ack=545874960 Win=262144 Len=1380
x5a3a	352	38440	122	82	1026400012	6910		[TCP Window Full] 352 > 38440 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1026400012 Ack=545874960 Win=262144 Len=82
x6648	38440	352	962	922	545875882	922		38440 > 352 [PSH, ACK] Seq=545874960 Ack=1026399930 Win=32752 Len=922
x683a	38440	352	419	379	545876261	1301		38440 > 352 [PSH, ACK] Seq=545875882 Ack=1026399930 Win=32752 Len=379
x5a6e	352	38440	40	0				352 > 38440 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1026400012 Ack=545876261 Win=262144 Len=0
x68fe	38440	352	40	0				38440 > 352 [ACK] Seq=545876261 Ack=102637002 Win=32752 Len=0
x5a8d	352	38440	1420	1380	1026401392	8290		352 > 38440 [ACK] Seq=1026400012 Ack=545876261 Win=262144 Len=1380

Both TCP stacks support window scaling
Still the outbound flow is slowed down due to a full TCP window!

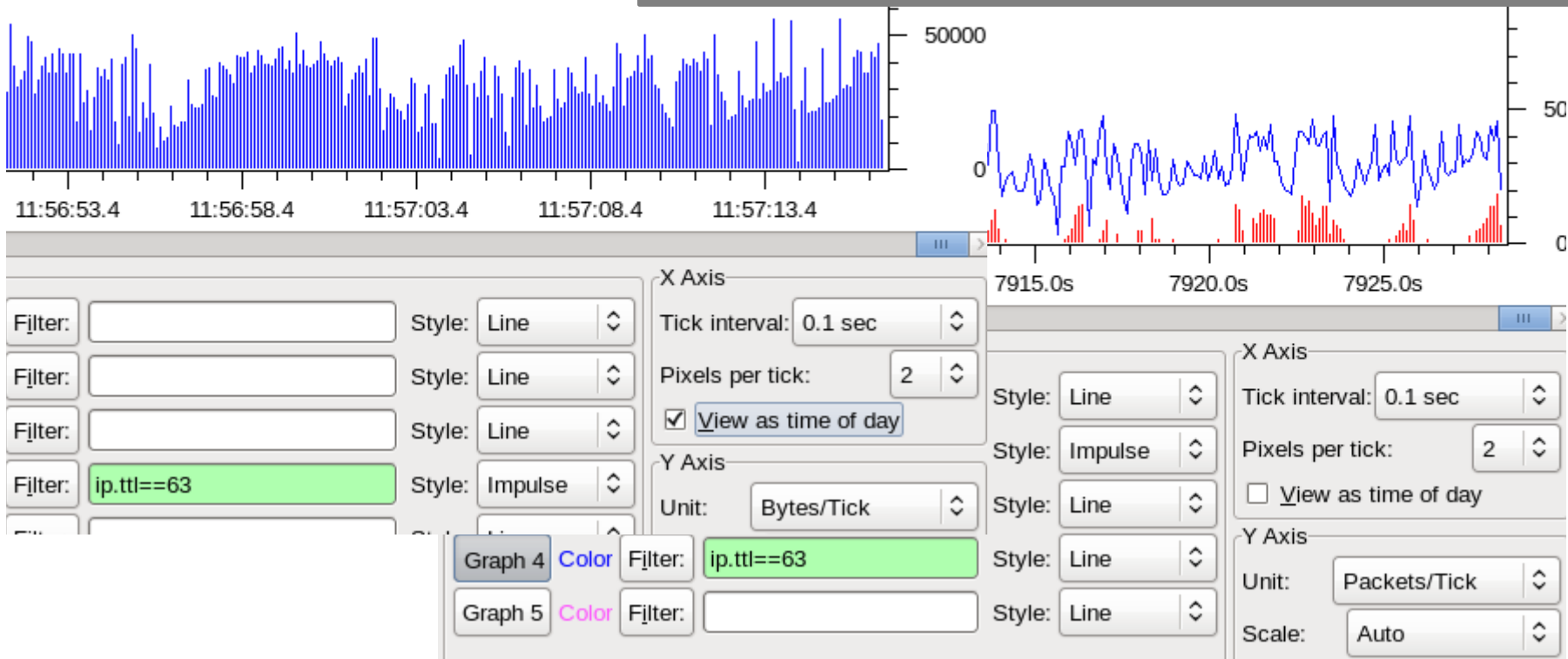


Warmup: IO Graph

What is the performance?

Packet rate goes up to 500 pkt/s
 At the same time we see 'Window Full' conditions
 The maximum send rate is 500 kb/s

Wireshark IO Graphs: windowfull.pcap



Some background information – TTL

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_to_live

The Time To Live in the IP header is used to avoid endlessly looping IP datagrams. As a packet gets routed through the network, every Layer 3 device has to decrement the TTL before sending the packet to the next hop. When a datagram arrives with a TTL of 1 and has not yet reached its final destination, the receiving ip node must discard the datagram and send an ICMP message back to its originator to inform him that the packet is dropped.

Knowing the initial TTL of a sending TCP stack allows you to guess its distance from the trace tool. Even though the initial TTL is a configurable option, most Operating Systems are using the default. Some common TTLs to remember are session are:

OS	ICMP	UDP	TCP
zOS	64	64	64
Linux		64	64
Tandem			64
Solaris	255	255	60
AIX	255	30	60
Win	128	128	128
i5		64	64
Routers	255	255	255

Warmup: EE PMTU Discovery in action

HPR Traffic filtered on an RTP pipe's TCID and ICMP msg

PATH MTU Discovery relies on inbound ICMP messages and requires a re-transmission of the packet with a lesser ip.len to get through!

Filter: sna.nlp.thdr.tcid contains 1400:5650 or icmp.code == 0x...

No. .	Time	TTL	len	IPID	udp.len	tcid	
6538	5544.5	126	427	0x93d5	407	8000000014005650	HPR NE...
6539	0.0001	64	88	0x7f1e	68	0000000014005650	HPR Status Message[Packet size limited during
6540	0.0000	64	88	0x7f1f	68	0000000014005650	HPR Idle Message[Packet size limited during ca
6541	0.0010	64	205	0x7f20	185	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[Packet size limited dur
6550	0.0565	64	74	0x7f23	54	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[Pa size li dur
6551	0.0000	64	78	0x7f24	58	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[Pa size li dur
6555	0.0443	64	86	0x7f25	66	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[P size li dur
6561	0.0616	64	88	0x7f26	68	0000000014005650	HPR Status Message[Packe
6563	0.0003	64	1401	0x7f27	1381	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[P
6564	0.0000	64	134	0x7f28	114	0000000014005650	HPR Fragment[Packet size
6565	0.0000	64	1401	0x7f29	1381	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[Packet size limited dur
6566	0.0000	64	134	0x7f2a	114	0000000014005650	HPR Fragment[Packet size limited during captur
6567	0.0000	64	1129	0x7f2b	1109	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[Packet size limited dur
6568	0.0056	62	1401	0x7f27	1381		Destination unreachable (Fragmentation needed)
6570	0.0044	64	328	0x7f2c	308	0000000014005650	HPR Fragment[Packet size limited during captur
6571	0.0000	64	134	0x7f2d	114	0000000014005650	HPR Fragment[Packet size limited during captur
6572	0.0000	64	134	0x7f2f	114	0000000014005650	HPR Fragment[Packet size limited during captur
6573	0.0000	64	134	0x7f31	114	0000000014005650	HPR Fragment[Packet size limited during captur
6574	0.0000	64	247	0x7f32	227	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[Packet size limited dur
6586	1.9571	64	1272	0x7f35	1252	0000000014005650	HPR RTP endpoint nodes[Packet size limited dur
6587	0.0000	64	237	0x7f36	217	0000000014005650	HPR Fragment[Packet size limited during captur
6591	0.03						Message[Packet size limited during
6593	1.89						point nodes[Packet size limited dur
6594	0.00						Packet size limited during captur



How far away is the RTP starting the new HPR Pipe?
 What size is the IP packet that requires fragmentation
 How long is the RTO (re-xmit Time Out) ?

Warmup: EE PMTUD in action - ICMP

ICMP message: Carries the original IP datagram ...


Filter: sna.nlp.thdr.tcid contains 1400:5650 or icmp.co

No. .	Time	TTL	len	IPID	udp.len	tcid
6538	5544.5	126	427	0x93d5	407	8000
6539	0.0001	64	88	0x7f1e	68	0000
6540	0.0000	64	88	0x7f1f	68	0000
6541	0.0010	64	205	0x7f20	185	0000
6550	0.0565	64	74	0x7f23	54	0000
6551	0.0000	64	78	0x7f24	58	0000
6555	0.0443	64	86	0x7f25	66	0000
6561	0.0616	64	88	0x7f26	68	0000
6563	0.0003	64	1401	0x7f27	1381	0000
6564	0.0000	64	134	0x7f28	114	0000
6565	0.0000	64	1401	0x7f29	1381	0000
6566	0.0000	64	134	0x7f2a	114	0000
6567	0.0000	64	1129	0x7f2b	1109	0000
6568	0.0056	62	1401	0x7f27	1381	
6570	0.0044	64	328	0x7f2c	308	0000
6571	0.0000	64	134	0x7f2d	114	0000
6572	0.0000	64	134	0x7f2f	114	0000
6573	0.0000	64	134	0x7f31	114	0000
6574	0.0000	64	247	0x7f32	227	0000
6586	1.9571	64	1272	0x7f35	1252	0000
6587	0.0000	64	237	0x7f36	217	0000
6591	0.0392	64	88	0x7f37	68	0000
6593	1.8909	64	1252	0x7f38	1232	0000
6594	0.0000	64	217	0x7f39	197	0000

The router rejecting our packet is 1 hop away
Next Hop's MTU size is 1300 bytes
VTAM's packet traveled 2 hops already

```

Time to live: 254
Protocol: ICMP (0x01)
▶ Header checksum: 0xf413 [validation disabled]
Source: 192.168.9.254 (192.168.9.254)
Destination: 10.3.70.3 (10.3.70.3)
▼ Internet Control Message Protocol
Type: 3 (Destination unreachable)
Code: 4 (Fragmentation needed)
Checksum: 0x5ae1 [correct]
MTU of next hop: 1300
▼ Internet Protocol, Src: 10.3.70.3 (10.3.70.3), Dst: 10.1.0.40 (10.1.0.40)
Version: 4
Header length: 20 bytes
▶ Type of service: 0x80 (None)
Total Length: 1401
Identification: 0x7f27 (32551)
▶ Flags: 0x02 (Don't Fragment)
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 62
  
```



Profile: EE-HPR

Packets: 6661 Displayed: 43 Marked: 0

Background information – 3-way Handshake

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3_way_handshake

The “three-way handshake” describes the flow of a new TCP connection. It takes 3 packets to successfully establish a session between two TCP endpoints.

- Client sending a SYN packet (SYN Flag is set in TCP header)
- Server sending a SYN_ACK (SYN and ACK Flag is set in TCP header)
- Client sending an ACK to acknowledge the receipt of the server's SYN_ACK

In the SYN packet(s) the TCP stacks exchange parameters on how the characteristics of the session should be. These are exchanged using TCP options like MSS and Window Scaling, SACK and Timestamp options. The options need to be padded to a 4 word boundary using the NOP option. The presence of some TCP options, their values and the sequence of their appearance form a TCP fingerprint that can be used to detect the sender's operating system.

See: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TCP/IP_stack_fingerprinting

In addition, it is important to look at the delta time between the packets to identify where the trace was taken and was the Round Trip Time (RTT) on the connection is.

3-way handshake – Round Trip Time

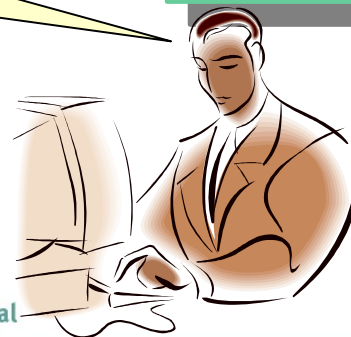
Who is who? Who is where? Where is the trace taken?

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
29 151.970564	46.31.115.101	10.11.75.11	TCP	38440 > 352 [SYN] Seq=2831886533 win=32767 Len=0 MSS=1380 WS=4
30 151.970875	10.11.75.11	46.31.115.101	TCP	352 > 38440 [SYN, ACK] Seq=2988605496 Ack=2831886534 win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1452 WS=5
31 152.052849	46.31.115.101	10.11.75.11	TCP	38440 > 352 [ACK] Seq=2831886534 Ack=2988605497 win=2047 Len=0
32 152.052985	46.31.115.101	10.11.75.11	TCP	38440 > 352 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2831886534 Ack=2988605497 win=2047 Len=12
33 152.189732	10.11.75.11	46.31.115.101	TCP	352 > 38440 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2988605497 Ack=2831886546 win=8192 Len=5

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
29 151.970564	46.31.115.101	10.11.75.11	TCP	38440 > 352 [SYN] Seq=280 WS=4
30 151.970875	10.11.75.11	46.31.115.101	TCP	352 > 38440 [SYN, ACK] s=65535 Len=0 MSS=1452 WS=5
31 152.052849	46.31.115.101	10.11.75.11	TCP	38440 > 352 [ACK] Seq=28 Len=0
32 152.052985	46.31.115.101	10.11.75.11	TCP	38440 > 352 [PSH, ACK] s=2047 Len=12

It's always worthwhile to look at the delta time between packets. It helps to identify, where the trace was taken

Who is the client, who is the server?
Where was the trace taken?
What is the "Round Trip Time" ?



3-way handshake – p0f fingerprints

Who is who? Who is where? Where is the trace taken?

card_2.pcap - Wireshark

Filter: expert.severity == 512

Time	Source	TTL	ip.id	src_port	dst_port	len	Info
0.037204	10.4.15.36	54	0xbb25	14124	3330	60	14124 > 3330 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=61440 Len=0 MSS=1352 WS=0 TSV=42386051 TS...
0.000046	10.7.100.182	64	0x43b7	3330	14124	60	3330 > 14124 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=5 TSV=...
0.715041	10.7.100.182	64	0x4bc8	3330	14120	52	3330 > 14120 [RST] Seq=1 Win=8192 Len=0 TSV=2749584197 TSER=42386053[P...
0.031056	10.4.15.36	54	0xbbba	14125	3330	60	14125 > 3330 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=61440 Len=0 MSS=1352 WS=0 TSV=42386053 TS...
0.000078	10.7.100.182	64	0x4c11	3330	14125	60	3330 > 14125 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=5 TSV=...
1.697505	10.7.100.182	64	0x61e4	3330	14124	52	3330 > 14124 [RST] Seq=1 Win=262144 Len=0 TSV=2749585885 TSER=42386056

0.037204 > 14126 > 3330

0.037204 > 3330 > 14126

2.037204 > 3330 > 14126

3.037204 > 14127 > 3330

4.037204 > 3330 > 14127

5.037204 > 3330 > 14127

6.037204 > 14128 > 3330

7.037204 > 14128 > 3330

8.037204 > 14129 > 3330

9.037204 > 14129 > 3330

10.037204 > 14130 > 3330

11.037204 > 3330 > 14130

0.037204 > 14126 > 3330

0.037204 > 3330 > 14126

2.037204 > 3330 > 14126

3.037204 > 14127 > 3330

4.037204 > 3330 > 14127

5.037204 > 3330 > 14127

6.037204 > 14128 > 3330

7.037204 > 14128 > 3330

8.037204 > 14129 > 3330

9.037204 > 14129 > 3330

10.037204 > 14130 > 3330

11.037204 > 3330 > 14130

How to convert SYSTCPDA to tcpdump

OPTIONS((SNIFFER(size TCPDUMP)))

```
//BURKSNIF JOB (7904,NCS), BURKHAR, MSGLEVEL=(1,1), MSGCLASS=K, CLASS=A,
// NOTIFY=&SYSUID., REGION=0M, TIME=150
// SET INDUMP='ONTOP.TCPIP.DBUG2012.MQRESET.CSDUMP'
// SET SNIFF='ONTOP.TCPIP.DBUG2012.MQRESET.PCAP'
// SET MIGLIB='TOP.ZOSR1D.MIGLIB'
//* OTHERWISE THE SNIFFER FILE WILL BE EMPTY|||
//* THIS JOB CONVERTS A PACKET TRACE TO SNIFFER
//* ATTENTION: PLEASE VERIFY THE TCPIP JOBNAME IS CORRECT
//* OTHERWISE THE SNIFFER FILE WILL BE EMPTY|||
//IPCSBTCH EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=30
//STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=&MIGLIB.
//IPCSDDIR DD DISP=SHR,DSN=&SYSUID..ZOS1B.DIRECTRY
//IPCSDUMP DD *
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//INDMP DD DISP=SHR,DSN=&INDUMP.
//SNIFFER DD DSN=&SNIFF.,
// DISP=(NEW,CATLG),LRECL=1560,SPACE=(CYL,(550,50)),RECFM=VB,DSORG=PS
//* DISP=SHR
//IPCSPRNT DD SYSOUT=*
//IPCSTOC DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSTSIN DD *
PROFILE MSGID
IPCS NOPARM
SETD PRINT NOTERM LENGTH(160000) NOCONFIRM FILE(INDMP)
DROPD
CTRACE COMP(SYSTCPDA) SUB((TCPIP)) -
OPTIONS((SNIFFER(1514 TCPDUMP)))
END
```

Takes an external CTRACE writer file or a Dump
Can process SYSTCPDA and SYSTCPOT
Can abbreviate during export

Solving Network Problems – 3 Step Process

- Understand the Topology
 - What Platforms are involved?
 - What does the Network Infrastructure look like?
 - What parameters are configured and where?
- Understand Problem
 - What is the concern?
 - What is the impact?
 - What is the root cause?
- Evaluate possible Solutions
 - Ease of implementation
 - Scope of responsibility

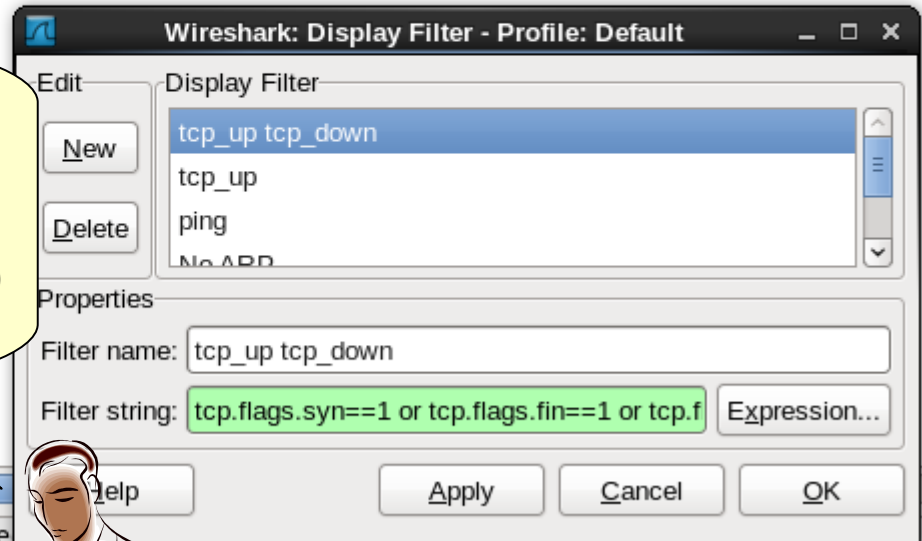
Problem 1: Performance Problem – Part I.

What is configured? How does the network look like?

Filter: `tcp.flags.syn==1 or tcp.flags.fin==1 or tcp.flags.reset==1 or dn` Expression... Clear Apply

Time	len	Source	Destination	TTL	Info
1	0.0000	48	46.31.115.101	10.11.75.11	53 38440 > 352 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=32767 Len=0 MSS=1380 WS=4
2	0.0003	48	10.11.75.11	46.31.115.101	63 352 > 38440 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1452
3	0.0819	40	46.31.115.101	10.11.75.11	53 38440 > 352 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=32752 Len=0

Client at 46.31.115.101 is coming in via a F5 FW
 MSS was reduced in flight to 1380 bytes (VPN)
 Receive buffer is 32k, WindowScaling Factor is 4
 The RTT is 82 ms
 Server is close to the trace tool (1 cisco-hop away)
 MTU size is 1492 bytes



Wireshark: Display Filter - Profile: Default

Edit: Display Filter

New: tcp_up tcp_down

Delete: tcp_up, ping, No ARP

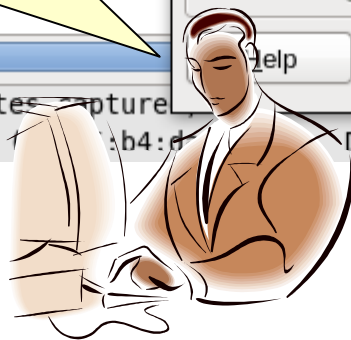
Properties: Filter name: tcp_up tcp_down

Filter string: `tcp.flags.syn==1 or tcp.flags.fin==1 or tcp.f` Expression...

Apply Cancel OK

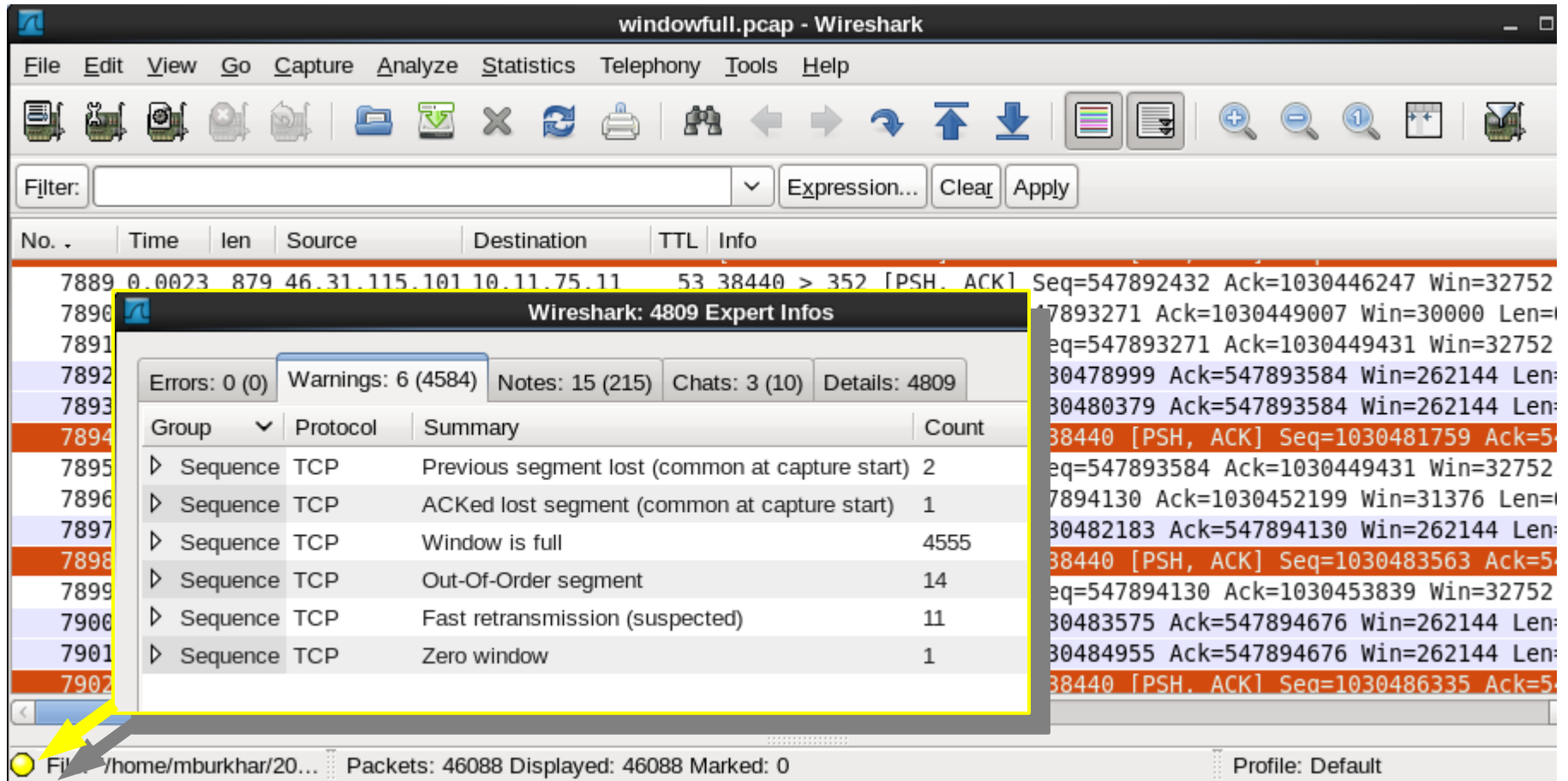
Frame 2 (84 bytes on wire, 84 bytes captured)

Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_da:44:c0:b4:d4:00, Dst: F5Networ_a9:a8:05 (00:01:d7:a9:a8:05)



Problem 1: Performance Problem – Part II.

Expert Infos: 4555 “Window is full” messages in the trace



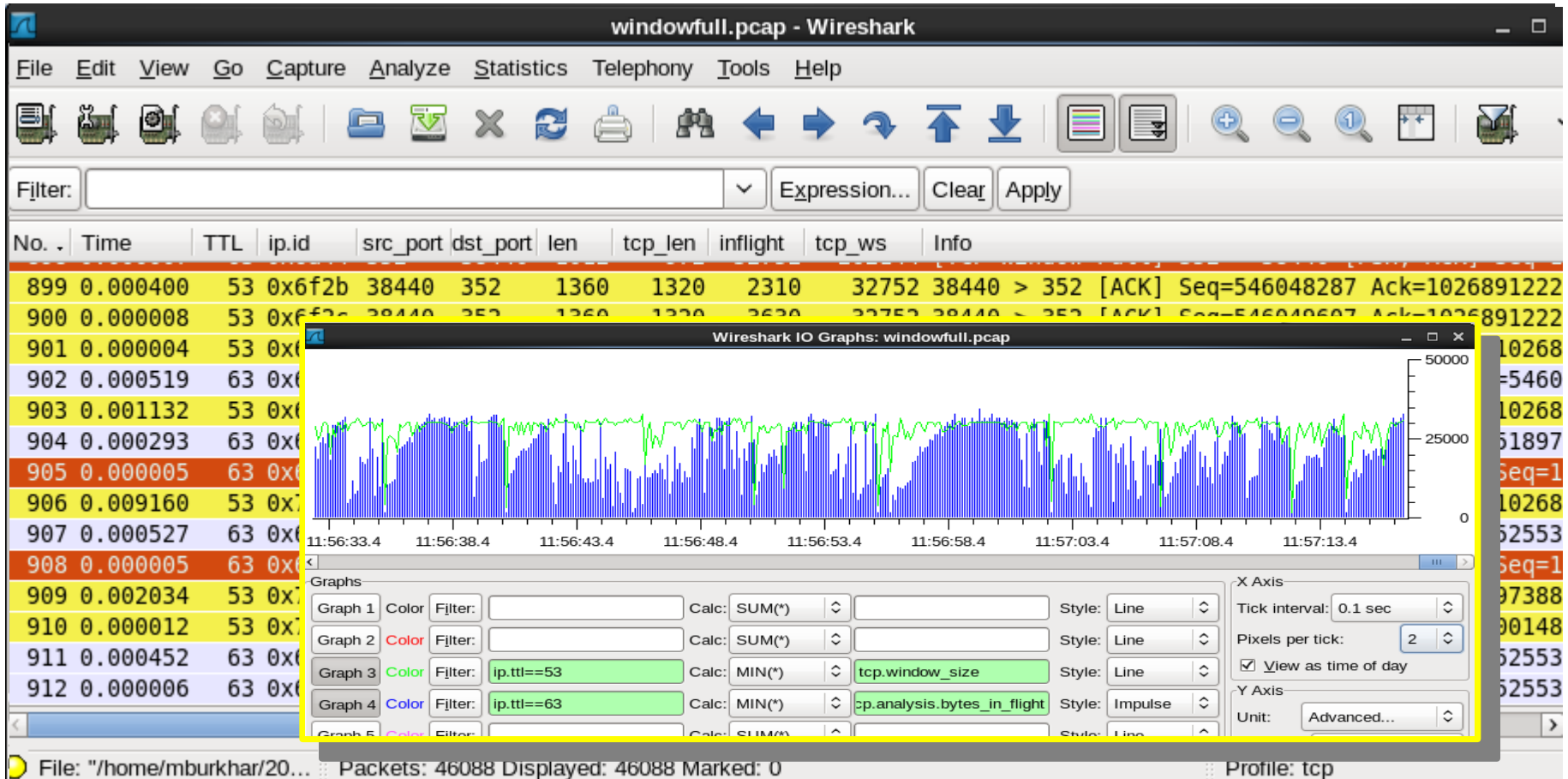
The image shows a Wireshark window titled "windowfull.pcap - Wireshark". The main pane displays a network trace with several packets highlighted in orange. An "Expert Infos" window is open, showing a summary of errors and warnings. The "Errors" tab is selected, and the "Window is full" error is highlighted in red.

Group	Protocol	Summary	Count
7894	Sequence	Previous segment lost (common at capture start)	2
7895	Sequence	ACKed lost segment (common at capture start)	1
7896	Sequence	Window is full	4555
7897	Sequence	Out-Of-Order segment	14
7898	Sequence	Fast retransmission (suspected)	11
7899	Sequence	Zero window	1

The main trace pane shows packets with the following details: [PSH, ACK] Seq=547892432 Ack=1030446247 Win=32752, [PSH, ACK] Seq=1030481759 Ack=547893584, [PSH, ACK] Seq=1030483563 Ack=547894130, and [PSH, ACK] Seq=1030486335 Ack=547894676.

Problem 1: Performance Problem – Part III.

IO Graph: bytes_inflight and tcp_ws over time

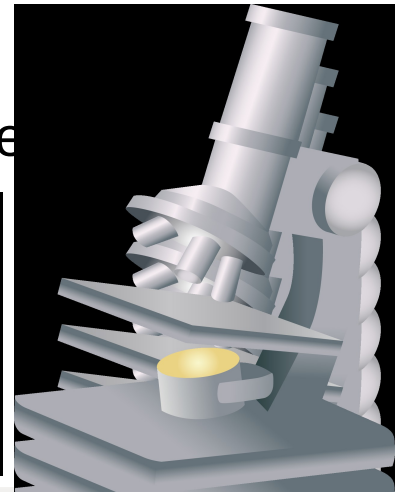


Problem 1: Performance Problem - Solution

- Understand the Topology
 - What Platforms are involved? z/OS and ???
 - What does the Network Infrastructure look like? 80ms RTT
 - What parameters are configured and where? 32K receivebuf
- Understand Problem
 - What is the concern? Poor Performance on TCP session
 - What is the impact? Number of transactions/s reduced
 - What is the root cause? TCP session stalls waiting for window
- Evaluate possible Solutions
 - Ease of implementation Increase TCP receive buffer at client
 - Scope of responsibility Business Partner

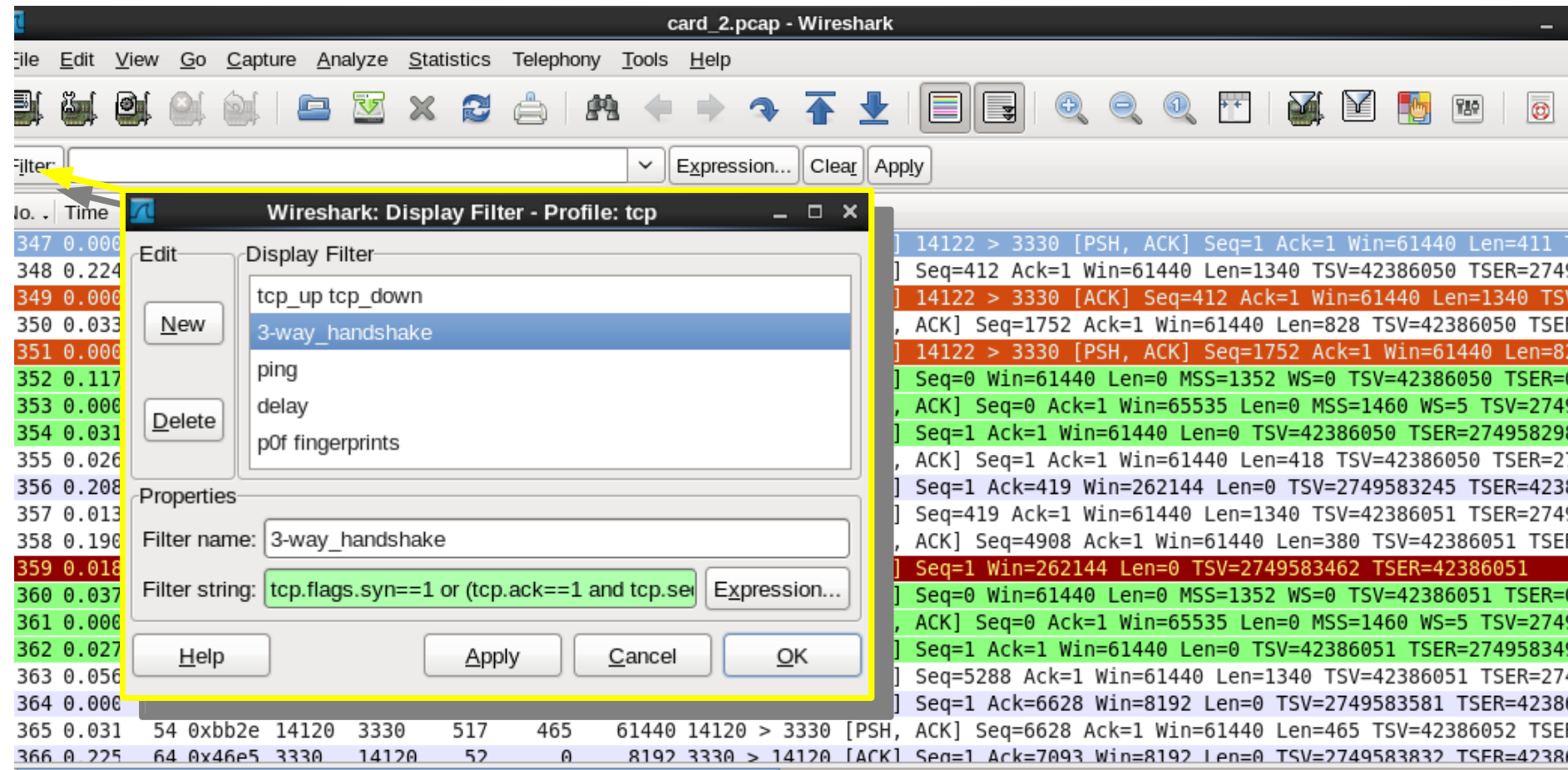
Problem 2: intermittent ABENDs in CICS

- Understand Problem
 - What is the concern?
 - CICS ABENDs when expected data is not completely read from socket
 - What is the impact?
 - CICS transactions abort, the socket is closed
 - Clients need to reconnect
 - What is the root cause?



Problem 2: CICS ABEND – Part I.

The Topology: 3-way_handshake filter

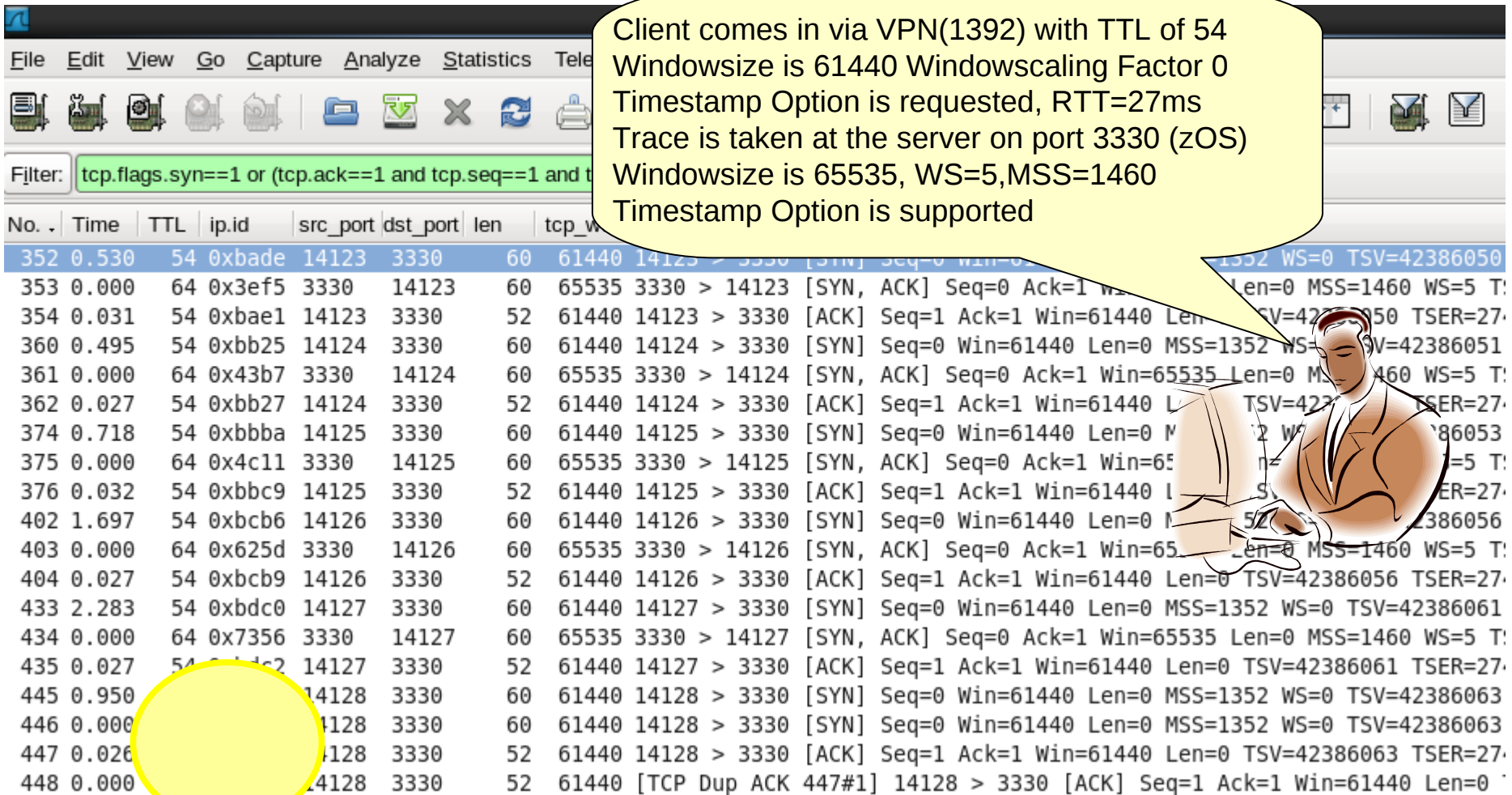


The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a display filter applied. The filter string is `tcp.flags.syn==1 or (tcp.ack==1 and tcp.seq<tcp.ack)`. The packet list shows a SYN packet at 359.018s.

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
347.000	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	517	465 61440 14120 > 3330 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=61440 Len=411
348.024	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	52	0 8192 3330 > 14120 [ACK] Seq=412 Ack=1 Win=61440 Len=1340 TSV=42386050 TSEI=2749583245
349.000	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	828	1752 3330 > 14120 [ACK] Seq=412 Ack=1 Win=61440 Len=1340 TSV=42386050 TSEI=2749583245
350.033	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	828	1752 14120 > 3330 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1752 Ack=1 Win=61440 Len=828 TSV=42386050 TSEI=2749583245
351.000	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	0	0 61440 14120 MSS=1352 WS=0 TSV=42386050 TSEI=2749583245
352.017	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	0	0 65535 14120 MSS=1460 WS=5 TSV=2749583245 TSEI=2749583245
353.000	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	0	0 61440 14120 TSV=42386050 TSEI=274958291
354.031	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	418	1 61440 14120 TSV=42386050 TSEI=2749583245
355.026	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	0	0 419 262144 14120 TSV=2749583245 TSEI=42386051
356.208	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	1340	419 61440 14120 TSV=42386051 TSEI=2749583245
357.013	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	380	4908 61440 14120 TSV=42386051 TSEI=2749583245
358.196	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	0	0 262144 14120 TSV=2749583462 TSEI=42386051
359.018	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	0	0 61440 14120 MSS=1352 WS=0 TSV=42386051 TSEI=2749583245
360.037	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	0	0 65535 14120 MSS=1460 WS=5 TSV=2749583245 TSEI=2749583245
361.000	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	0	0 61440 14120 TSV=42386051 TSEI=2749583462
362.027	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	1340	5288 61440 14120 TSV=42386051 TSEI=2749583245
363.056	54 0xbb2e	14120 3330	TCP	0	0 6628 8192 14120 TSV=2749583581 TSEI=42386051
364.000	64 0x46e5	3330 14120	TCP	0	0 7093 8192 14120 TSV=2749583832 TSEI=42386051

Problem 2: CICS ABEND – Part I.

The Topology: 3-way-Handshakes



Client comes in via VPN(1392) with TTL of 54
 Window size is 61440 Window scaling Factor 0
 Timestamp Option is requested, RTT=27ms
 Trace is taken at the server on port 3330 (zOS)
 Window size is 65535, WS=5, MSS=1460
 Timestamp Option is supported

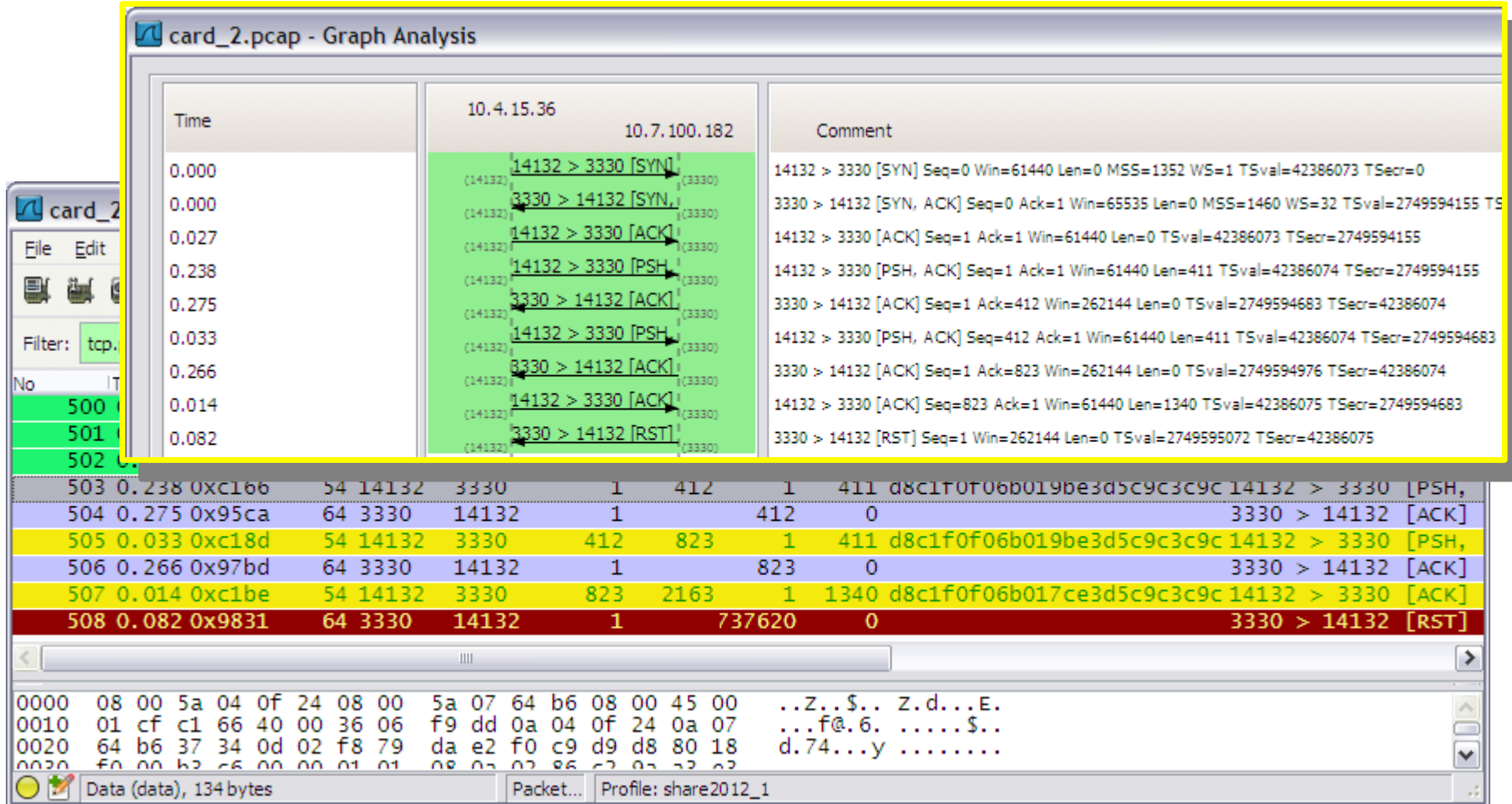
No.	Time	TTL	ip.id	src_port	dst_port	len	tcp_w
352	0.530	54	0xbade	14123	3330	60	61440
353	0.000	64	0x3ef5	3330	14123	60	65535
354	0.031	54	0xbae1	14123	3330	52	61440
360	0.495	54	0xbb25	14124	3330	60	61440
361	0.000	64	0x43b7	3330	14124	60	65535
362	0.027	54	0xbb27	14124	3330	52	61440
374	0.718	54	0xbbba	14125	3330	60	61440
375	0.000	64	0x4c11	3330	14125	60	65535
376	0.032	54	0xbbc9	14125	3330	52	61440
402	1.697	54	0xabc6	14126	3330	60	61440
403	0.000	64	0x625d	3330	14126	60	65535
404	0.027	54	0xabc9	14126	3330	52	61440
433	2.283	54	0xbdcc	14127	3330	60	61440
434	0.000	64	0x7356	3330	14127	60	65535
435	0.027	54	0xabc2	14127	3330	52	61440
445	0.950	54	0xabc2	14128	3330	60	61440
446	0.000	64	0xabc2	14128	3330	60	61440
447	0.026	54	0xabc2	14128	3330	52	61440
448	0.000	54	0xabc2	14128	3330	52	61440

Problem 2: CICS ABEND – Topology

- Understand the Topology
 - The trace was taken on a Sysplex Distributor stack
 - The server is running on z/OS
 - MSS = 1452 → MTU size is 1492
 - Window Scaling factor is 5, multiply by 32
 - The advertized window size is 65535
 - The client is 10 hops away from the trace tool
 - Window Scaling factor is 0, multiply by 1
 - offered TCP Window Size is 61440 (Tandem)
 - The RTT is 27 ms
 - The available MTU size end to end is 1392 bytes
 - A VPN Tunnel is being used requiring additional headers for IPSec encryption/authentication

Problem 2: CICS ABEND – Flow Chart

Filter on client port, Statistics → Flowchart



card_2.pcap - Graph Analysis

Time	10.4.15.36	10.7.100.182	Comment
0.000	(14132)	14132 > 3330 [SYN]	14132 > 3330 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=61440 Len=0 MSS=1352 WS=1 TSval=42386073 TSecr=0
0.000	(14132)	3330 > 14132 [SYN, ACK]	3330 > 14132 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=32 TSval=2749594155 TSecr=42386073
0.027	(14132)	14132 > 3330 [ACK]	14132 > 3330 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=61440 Len=0 TSval=42386073 TSecr=2749594155
0.238	(14132)	14132 > 3330 [PSH]	14132 > 3330 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=61440 Len=411 TSval=42386074 TSecr=2749594155
0.275	(14132)	3330 > 14132 [ACK]	3330 > 14132 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=412 Win=262144 Len=0 TSval=2749594683 TSecr=42386074
0.033	(14132)	14132 > 3330 [PSH]	14132 > 3330 [PSH, ACK] Seq=412 Ack=1 Win=61440 Len=411 TSval=42386074 TSecr=2749594683
0.266	(14132)	3330 > 14132 [ACK]	3330 > 14132 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=823 Win=262144 Len=0 TSval=2749594976 TSecr=42386074
0.014	(14132)	14132 > 3330 [ACK]	14132 > 3330 [ACK] Seq=823 Ack=1 Win=61440 Len=1340 TSval=42386075 TSecr=2749594683
0.082	(14132)	3330 > 14132 [RST]	3330 > 14132 [RST] Seq=1 Win=262144 Len=0 TSval=2749595072 TSecr=42386075

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Length	Protocol	Info	Comment
503	0.238	0xc166	54 14132	3330	1	412	1 411 d8c1f0f06b019be3d5c9c3c9c 14132 > 3330 [PSH,
504	0.275	0x95ca	64 3330	14132	1	412	0 3330 > 14132 [ACK]
505	0.033	0xc18d	54 14132	3330	412	823	1 411 d8c1f0f06b019be3d5c9c3c9c 14132 > 3330 [PSH,
506	0.266	0x97bd	64 3330	14132	1	823	0 3330 > 14132 [ACK]
507	0.014	0xc1be	54 14132	3330	823	2163	1 1340 d8c1f0f06b017ce3d5c9c3c9c 14132 > 3330 [ACK]
508	0.082	0x9831	64 3330	14132	1	737620	0 3330 > 14132 [RST]

Offset	Hex	ASCII
0000	08 00 5a 04 0f 24 08 00 5a 07 64 b6 08 00 45 00	..Z..\$. Z.d...E.
0010	01 cf c1 66 40 00 36 06 f9 dd 0a 04 0f 24 0a 07	...f@.6.\$. .
0020	64 b6 37 34 0d 02 f8 79 da e2 f0 c9 d9 d8 80 18	d.74...y
0030	f0 00 b3 c6 00 00 01 01 08 02 02 86 c2 02 32 02	

Data (data), 134 bytes | Packet... | Profile: share2012_1

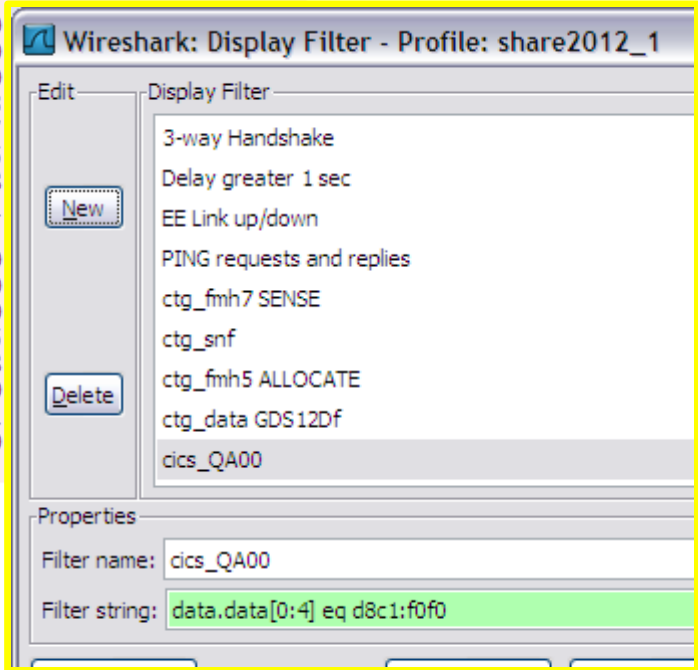
Problem 2: CICS ABEND – filter on data

Follow TCP Stream: Data Structure

```

Follow TCP Stream
Stream Content (incomplete)
00000000 d8 c1 f0 f0 6b e3 d5 c9 c3 c9 c3 f0 f2 40
00000010 01 00 72 3c 46 41 28 e0 8a 89 f1 f0 67 29 20 47
00000020 00 00 15 32 81 8f 00 00 83 00 00 00 00 39 00 07
00000030 23 13 31 58 00 71 98 15 31 31 07 23 14 12 59 99
00000040 05 01 00 03 12 f0 f2 65 0f f1 f9 67 29 20 47 00
00000050 00 15 32 81 8d 14 12 20 10 75 69 36 02 0f f0 f7
00000060 f2 f3 40 40 f0 f0 f7 f1 f9 f8 f6 f5 f4 f0 f5 f0
00000070 f0 f6 f0 f0 f0 f0 f0 f1 f5 f6 f9 f4 f0 f5 f0 f0
00000080 f6 c8 c1 c5 d9 e3
00000086 d8 c1 f0 f0 6b e3 d5 c9 c3 c9
00000096 01 00 72 3c 46 41 28 e0 8a 89 f1 f0
000000A6 00 05 84 39 10 1f 00 00 83 00 00 00
000000B6 23 13 31 58 00 44 68 15 31 35 07 23
000000C6 05 01 00 01 12 f0 f2 58 0f f1 f9 67
000000D6 05 84 39 10 1d 13 12 20 10 42 66 15
000000E6 f2 f3 40 40 f0 f0 f4 f4 f6 f8 f5 f8
000000F6 f1 f8 f0 f0 f0 f0 f8 f0 f0 f0 f1
00000106 f4 c5 c4 c5 d2 c1
0000010C d8 c1 f0 f0 6b e3 d5 c9 c3 c9
0000011C 02 00 70 3c 46 c0 a0 e0 1a 89 f1 f0
0000012C 00 01 23 26 49 7f 01 01 13 00 00 00
0000013C 78 23 15 32 04 07 23 15 12 60 11 05
0000014C 12 f0 f3 22 47 11 f1 f9 67 29 20 48
0000015C 49 7d 15 12 20 10 92 88 24 30 2f f0
0000016C f6 f5 f1 f0 f0 f0 f0 f0 f0 f0 f3 f1
0000017C f3 f3 e2 81 95 a3 81 95 84 85 99 40
0000018C a4 94 85 99 40 c2
  
```

You can create filters to check the data contents:
Here the cics_QA00 filter finds all transactions at the beginning of TCP a segment



Wireshark: Display Filter - Profile: share2012_1

Edit Display Filter

- 3-way Handshake
- Delay greater 1 sec
- EE Link up/down
- PING requests and replies
- ctg_fmh7 SENSE
- ctg_snf
- ctg_fmh5 ALLOCATE
- ctg_data GDS12Df
- cics_QA00**

Properties

Filter name: cics_QA00

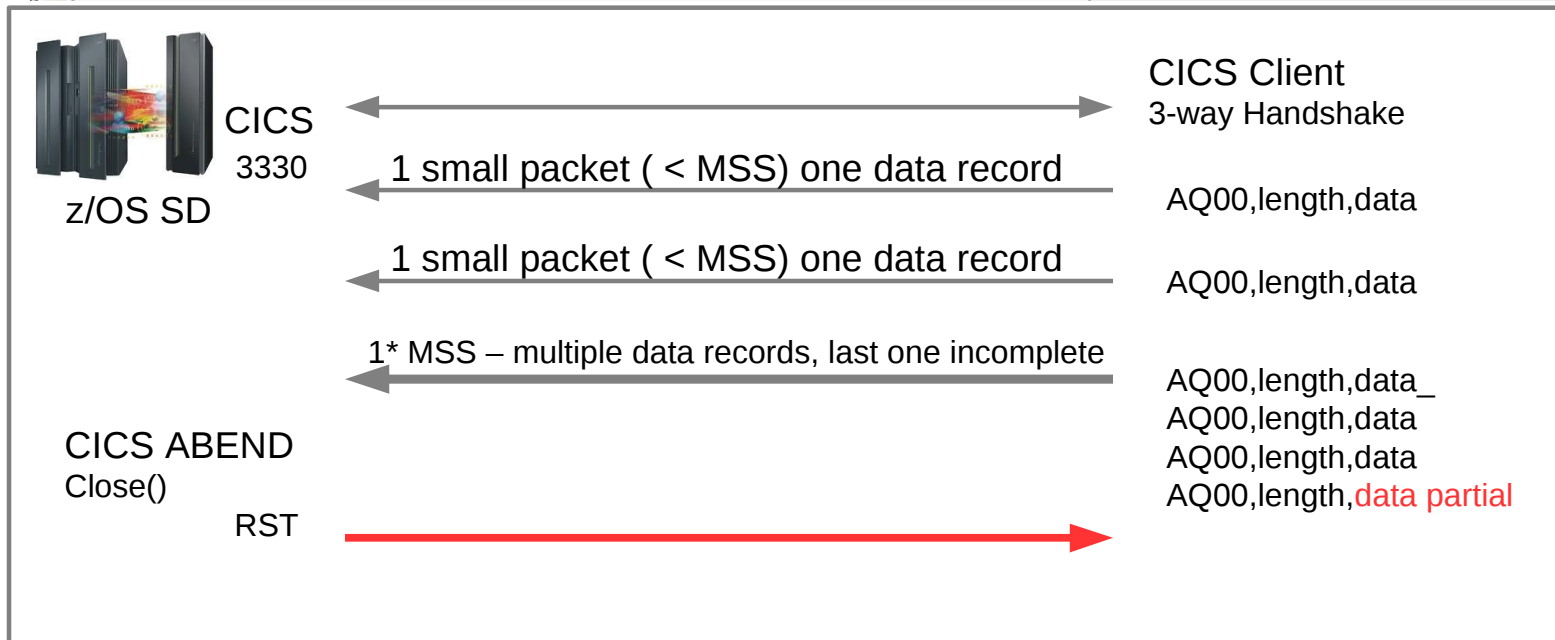
Filter string: data.data[0:4] eq d8c1:f0f0



Problem 2: CICS ABEND – Flow Chart

Time line

No	Time	lipid	TTL	src_port	dst_port	tcp.seq	lnxt_seq	tcp.ack	tcp.len	data	Info
500	0.000	0xc152	54	14132	3330	0			0		14132 > 3330 [SYN]
501	0.000	0x92ad	64	3330	14132	0		1	0		3330 > 14132 [SYN,
502	0.027	0xc153	54	14132	3330	1		1	0		14132 > 3330 [ACK]
503	0.238	0xc166	54	14132	3330	1	412	1	411	d8c1f0f06b019be3d5c9c3c9c	14132 > 3330 [PSH,
504	0.275	0x95ca	64	3330	14132	1		412	0		3330 > 14132 [ACK]
505	0.033	0xc18d	54	14132	3330	412	823	1	411	d8c1f0f06b019be3d5c9c3c9c	14132 > 3330 [PSH,
506	0.266	0x97bd	64	3330	14132	1		823	0		3330 > 14132 [ACK]
507	0.014	0xc1be	54	14132	3330	823	2163	1	1340	d8c1f0f06b017ce3d5c9c3c9c	14132 > 3330 [ACK]
508	0.082	0x9831	64	3330	14132	1		737620	0		3330 > 14132 [RST]

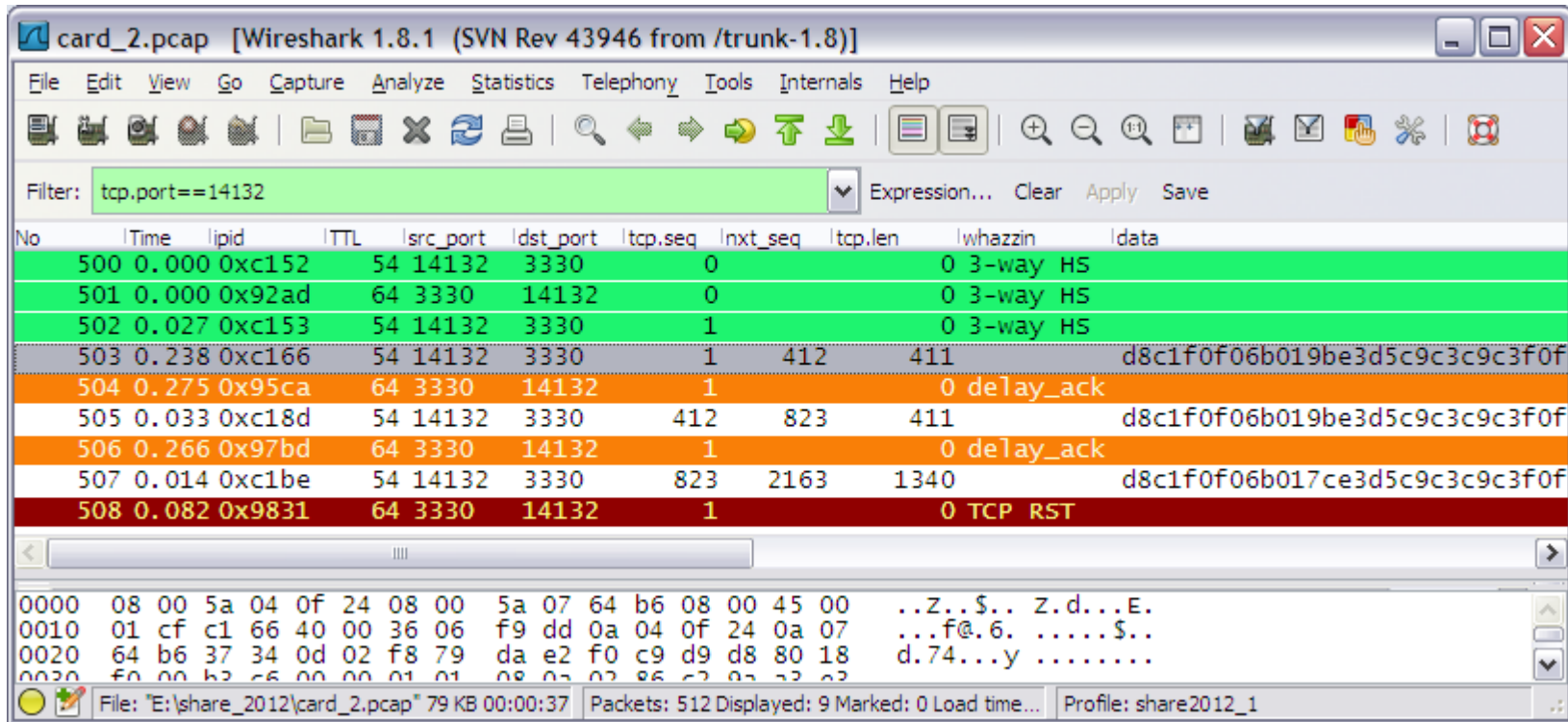


Problem 2: CICS Abend – Problem - Solution

- Understand Problem
 - What is the concern? CICS sessions drop
 - What is the impact? Error messages
 - What is the root cause? Application cannot handle multiple records
- Evaluate possible Solutions
 - Ease of implementation fix the socket application
 - Scope of responsibility avoid multiple data records in a single read()

Problem 2: CICS ABEND NODELAYACK

Delayed acknowledgements



card_2.pcap [Wireshark 1.8.1 (SVN Rev 43946 from /trunk-1.8)]

Filter: tcp.port==14132

No	Time	lipid	TTL	src_port	dst_port	tcp.seq	lnxt_seq	tcp.len	lwhazzin	ldata
500	0.000	0xc152	54	14132	3330	0			0	3-way HS
501	0.000	0x92ad	64	3330	14132	0			0	3-way HS
502	0.027	0xc153	54	14132	3330	1			0	3-way HS
503	0.238	0xc166	54	14132	3330	1	412	411		d8c1f0f06b019be3d5c9c3c9c3f0f
504	0.275	0x95ca	64	3330	14132	1			0	delay_ack
505	0.033	0xc18d	54	14132	3330	412	823	411		d8c1f0f06b019be3d5c9c3c9c3f0f
506	0.266	0x97bd	64	3330	14132	1			0	delay_ack
507	0.014	0xc1be	54	14132	3330	823	2163	1340		d8c1f0f06b017ce3d5c9c3c9c3f0f
508	0.082	0x9831	64	3330	14132	1			0	TCP_RST

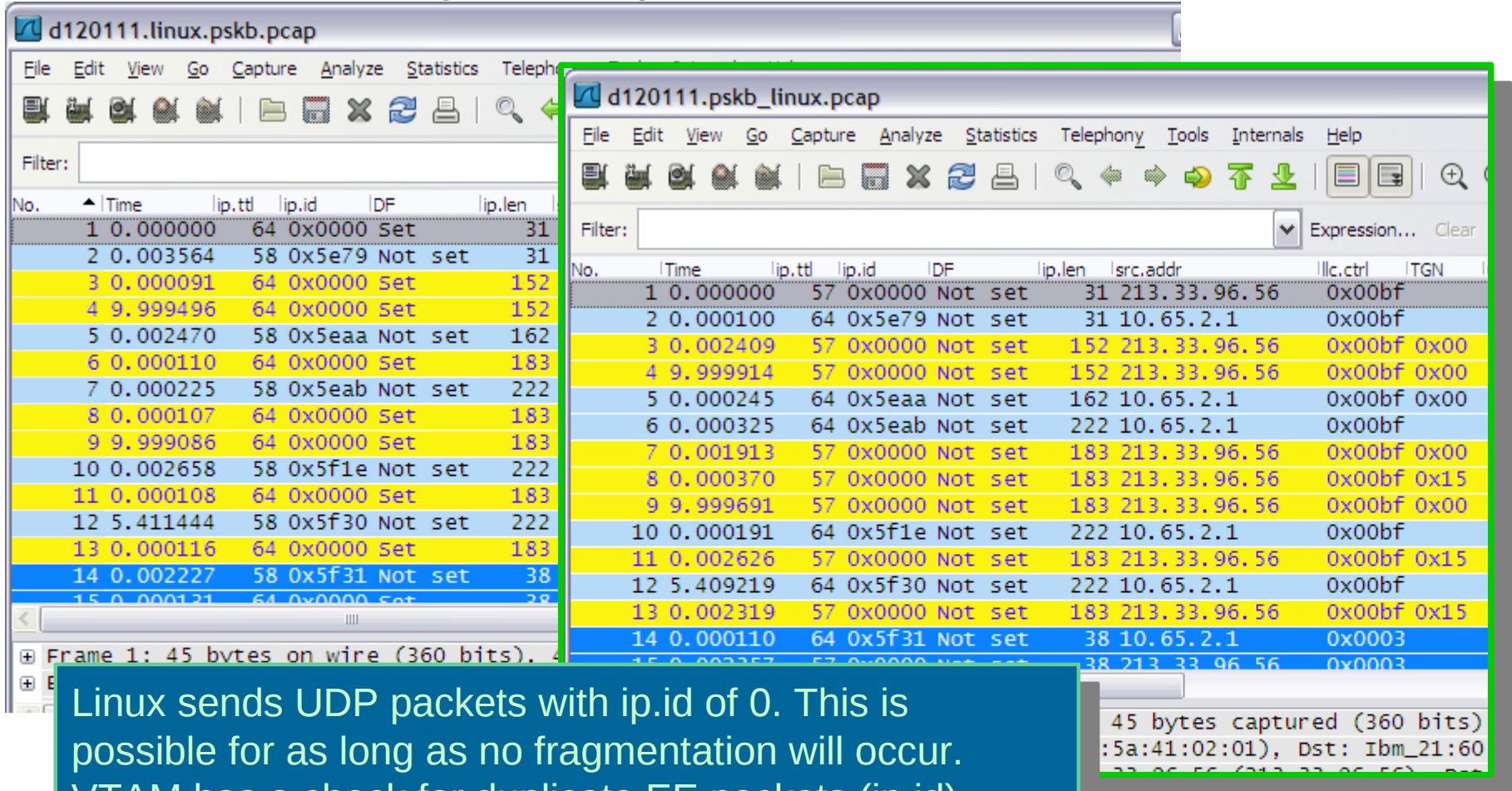
0000 08 00 5a 04 0f 24 08 00 5a 07 64 b6 08 00 45 00 ..Z..\$. Z.d...E.
 0010 01 cf c1 66 40 00 36 06 f9 dd 0a 04 0f 24 0a 07 ...f@.6.\$.
 0020 64 b6 37 34 0d 02 f8 79 da e2 f0 c9 d8 80 18 d.74...y
 0030 f0 00 b2 c5 00 00 01 01 08 02 02 86 c2 02 22 02

File: "E:\share_2012\card_2.pcap" 79 KB 00:00:37 Packets: 512 Displayed: 9 Marked: 0 Load time... Profile: share2012_1

All outbound acknowledgements are delayed by 200 ms
 This causes poor performance on the inbound path
 Multiple data records are queuing up at the client

Problem 3: EE Performance Problem

XID takes too long to complete



The image shows two Wireshark windows. The background window shows a capture of packets from a Linux system. The foreground window shows a detailed view of a packet with a source IP of 10.65.2.1 and a destination IP of 213.33.96.56. The packet is a Set (S) packet with a length of 31 bytes. The IP ID field is highlighted in yellow and contains the value 0.

No.	Time	ip.ttl	ip.id	IDF	ip.len	src.addr	llc.ctrl	TGN
1	0.000000	64	0x0000	Set	31	213.33.96.56	0x00bf	
2	0.003564	58	0x5e79	Not set	31	10.65.2.1	0x00bf	
3	0.000091	64	0x0000	Set	152	213.33.96.56	0x00bf	0x00
4	9.999496	64	0x0000	Set	152	213.33.96.56	0x00bf	0x00
5	0.002470	58	0x5eaa	Not set	162	10.65.2.1	0x00bf	0x00
6	0.000110	64	0x0000	Set	183	10.65.2.1	0x00bf	0x00
7	0.000225	58	0x5eab	Not set	222	10.65.2.1	0x00bf	0x00
8	0.000107	64	0x0000	Set	183	213.33.96.56	0x00bf	0x00
9	9.999086	64	0x0000	Set	183	213.33.96.56	0x00bf	0x15
10	0.002658	58	0x5f1e	Not set	222	10.65.2.1	0x00bf	0x00
11	0.000108	64	0x0000	Set	183	213.33.96.56	0x00bf	0x15
12	5.411444	58	0x5f30	Not set	222	10.65.2.1	0x00bf	0x00
13	0.000116	64	0x0000	Set	183	213.33.96.56	0x00bf	0x15
14	0.002227	58	0x5f31	Not set	38	10.65.2.1	0x0003	
15	0.000131	64	0x0000	Set	38	213.33.96.56	0x0003	

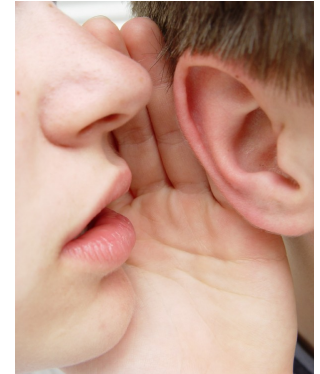
Linux sends UDP packets with ip.id of 0. This is possible for as long as no fragmentation will occur. VTAM has a check for duplicate EE packets (ip.id)

Evaluation Forms – IP wizards

We really value your feedback!

Please take a minute to fill out the evaluation form - leave comments

Register at <http://lotus.greenhouse.com>



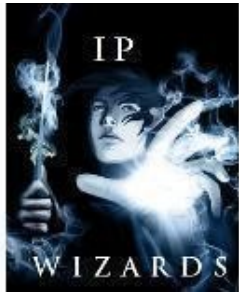
Join the IP wizards community
<http://tinyurl.com/ipwizards>



Learn more: Wireshark Bootcamp Agenda



ZOWIE0DE



Turn into a wizard

Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
Welcome Installation	TCP Setup and Termination	Review	Review PMTU Discovery
ARP Processing MAC Addresses client_iptrace.bin	TCP Profile Lab2: EPM Print Performance	Youtube: SYSTCPDA Analysis FTP Performance Problem	Lab TCP Connectivity Problem
Wireshark Tools editcap, capinfos,tshark	p0f Fingerprints whozit.cmd	TSVAL	
Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
Lab1: ARP/PING AIX iptrace	Retransmission, out_of_order, dupacks		Enterprise Extender PATHSWITCH problem
IP Header ip.ttl,ip.id Fragmentation	TCP Flow Control window size, sndbuf,rcvbuf,	Wireshark and SSL	Feedback
Default Profile vio_iptrace.bin	EPM Performance	Certificates and chains Decipher SSL trace Decode as:	End
		Lab: datapower and TLS	

<http://tinyurl.com/zowie0de>

29 Complete your sessions evaluation online at SHARE.org/AnaheimEval



